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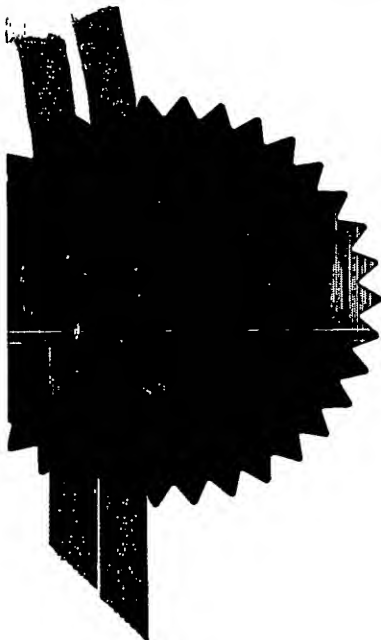
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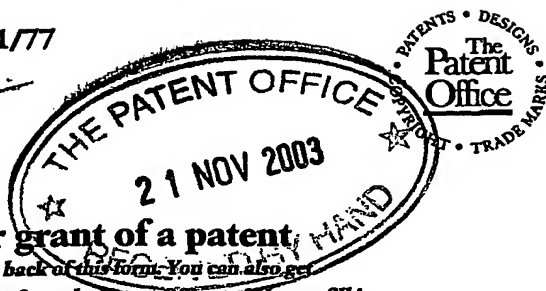
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Signed

R. Mahoney

Dated 29 June 2004



1/77
24NOV03 1854241-1 000060
P01/7700 0.00-0327202.8

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Cardiff Road
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NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

TRC/BP6187967

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill this part in)

21 NOV 2003

0327202.8

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

06129506002

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

Avon Polymer Products Limited
Manvers House
Kingston Road
Bradford-on-Avon
Wiltshire
BA15 1AA

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

England & Wales

4. Title of the invention

FLUID HANDLING ASSEMBLIES

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

MEWBURN ELLIS
York House
23 Kingsway
London WC2B 6HPQ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

109006

6. Priority: Complete this section if you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, filed in the last 12 months.

Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. Divisionals, etc: Complete this section only if this application is a divisional application or resulted from an entitlement dispute (see note f)

Number of earlier UK application

Date of filing
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8. Is a Patents Form 7/77 (Statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent) required in support of this request?

Yes

Answer YES if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
- b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
- c) any named applicant is a corporate body.

Otherwise answer NO (See note d)

Patents Form 1/77

9. Accompanying documents: A patent application must include a description of the invention. Not counting duplicates, please enter the number of pages of each item accompanying this form:

Continuation sheets of this form	0
Description	16
Claim(s)	0
Abstract	0
Drawing(s)	5 + 5 SN

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents	0
Translations of priority documents	0
Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)	0
Request for a preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	0
Request for a substantive examination (Patents Form 10/77)	0
Any other documents (please specify)	0

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature(s)

Mark Ellis

Date 20 November 2003

12. Name, daytime telephone number and e-mail address, if any, of person to contact in the United Kingdom

T R Calderbank
0117 9266 411

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FLUID HANDLING ASSEMBLIES

This invention relates to fluid handling assemblies where a tube receives a spigot, and to a quick release mechanism for separating the tube and spigot. The invention is applicable to, but not limited to, assemblies in animal milking apparatus.

In a fluid handling assembly, it may be necessary for a tube to be fitted to a spigot extending from a vessel. Usually, the tube is elastic in the radial and axial sense. Typically, the tube is made of rubber. In this arrangement, shown in cross-section in Figure 1, fluid can pass through the tube 1 of diameter d from / into the vessel 2 via the spigot 3. The tube may distend radially to accommodate the spigot, causing the diameter of the tube to increase.

The tube may need to be detached from the spigot, for example when the assembly is to be cleaned or a part of the assembly replaced. The elastic nature of the tube, however, can present difficulties during detachment of the tube from the spigot. The usual way to remove the tube is to pull the tube axially away from the spigot, as shown in cross section in Figure 2. The tube 1 stretches axially as the pulling force 4 is applied and a radial

gripping force is applied to the spigot by the section 5 of the tube that accommodates the spigot 3.

As the axial force on the tube is increased, the diameter
5 d of the tube decreases, which increases the grip of the tube on the spigot. This effect is known in the art as 'necking down'. Increasing the axial force on the tube compounds the effect, as the grip of the tube on the spigot will increase accordingly. As a result, the
10 detachment process becomes increasingly difficult.

Furthermore, the detachment process increases wear and tear on the tube as the tube is distended significantly, possibly close to its elastic limit, each time it is
15 removed from the spigot.

An alternative removal method is to push the tube axially off the spigot. As shown in Figure 3, applying an axial force 6 to compress the tube 1 causes the diameter d of
20 the tube to increase accordingly, in an effect known as 'barrelling'. However, in practice, it is difficult to apply such a force, as manually gripping the section 5 of the tube that receives the spigot tends to clamp the section 5 against the spigot. Axial movement of the tube
25 1 relative to the spigot 3 is therefore difficult.

Therefore, at its most general, the present invention proposes an assembly where a spigot is received axially in an end of a tube, there being a sleeve of rigid material located concentrically between the spigot and the tube. The sleeve serves to separate a portion of the tube from the spigot.

The present invention offers an advantage of providing a means to allow quick-release of the tube from the spigot, with a minimum of effort required. The quick-release means can avoid extensive stretching of the tube.

According to a first aspect of the invention, there may be provided an assembly comprising a vessel having at least one spigot extending therefrom; a tube through which fluid can pass, the tube being elastic in the axial and radial sense; and a sleeve of rigid material having substantially the same inner diameter as the outer diameter of the spigot; wherein the spigot is axially received in a neck of the tube, and the sleeve is located concentrically between the spigot and the tube so that the sleeve is slidable axially on the spigot and at least a portion of the tube extending from the neck is separated from the outside of the spigot by the sleeve.

When the tube is to be removed from the spigot, the sleeve is gripped and the sleeve and neck of the tube pushed axially, away from the vessel, to separate the tube from the spigot. The necking down effect can
5 therefore be eliminated.

When the neck of the tube is pushed axially, 'barrelling' (the opposite effect to 'necking down') is observed, as the axial length of the tube is compressed and the
10 diameter of the tube increases accordingly. Axially pushing the neck of the tube increases the barrelling effect, reducing the gripping tendency of the tube on the spigot and therefore reducing the effort required to disengage the tube from the spigot.

15

The sleeve may separate from the spigot the whole of the section of the tube that accommodates the spigot. Alternatively, the sleeve may separate from the spigot just a portion of the section of the tube that
20 accommodates the spigot, so that an adjacent section of the tube contacts the spigot directly.

Preferably, the tube does not receive the full axial length of the sleeve, so a section of the sleeve
25 protrudes axially from the tube. This section of the

sleeve may be gripped to allow the sleeve and tube to be pushed axially relative to the spigot.

Preferably, the protruding section of the sleeve includes
5 a flange extending from the section. The flange may extend from the rim of the sleeve. The flange is not received in the bore of the tube and provides a surface extending perpendicularly or obliquely from the axis of the sleeve, against which a pushing force can be applied
10 to slide the sleeve (and the tube) off the spigot. During axial movement of the sleeve along the spigot, the flange abuts the neck of the tube, enhancing axial compression of the tube and the resulting barrelling effect.

15 Additionally or alternatively, a collar is mounted on the flange extending perpendicularly or obliquely from the axis of the sleeve. The collar extends circumferentially around the sleeve, and also around the liner when the liner is mounted on the sleeve. The collar thus provides
20 a means for gripping the sleeve from outside the liner. The collar is preferably cylindrical, although tapered shapes may also be used. Other shapes are also possible, provided the inside of the collar is spaced from but conforms generally to the sleeve. The collar provides a
25 gripping means by which a pushing force may be applied more easily to slide the sleeve (and the tube) off the

spigot. The collar has the additional advantage of protecting the neck of the tube and of preventing the section of tube located along its length, from being unintentionally clamped to the spigot and/or sleeve.

5

In a development of this feature, the end of the liner may be shaped so as to conform to the space between the sleeve and the collar, for better abutment of the flange of the sleeve on the end of the liner, to assist with the removal of the liner. However, the interior of the collar needs to be sufficiently large to accommodate the barrowing effect of the liner.

15' Additionally, or alternatively, the end portion of the sleeve located axially furthest in the bore of the tube may be chamfered. The outer surface of the sleeve may incline towards the axis of the sleeve to provide a gradient over the depth of the sleeve wall that assists insertion of the sleeve in the tube during assembly.

20

The sleeve may include, at the end located furthest inside the bore of the tube, a tapered portion. The tapered portion is formed by the wall of the sleeve inclining towards the axis of the sleeve to narrow the opening of the sleeve. The tapered portion may allow easier insertion of the sleeve into the tube.

25

Additionally or alternatively, the sleeve may include at least one slit in the wall of the sleeve. The slit may extend from the rim of the sleeve, preferably the rim
5 located axially furthest inside the bore of the tube, and extend substantially axially along a section of the sleeve. There may be a series of slits spaced around the circumference of the sleeve. The spacing of the slits may be approximately even around the circumference of the
10 sleeve.

If the sleeve includes a tapered portion at one end, a slit or slits may extend from the narrowed opening of the sleeve.

15

The slits may allow the radial gripping force from the section of the tube that receives the spigot to be transferred through the sleeve to the spigot, forming a tight fit between the sleeve and the spigot. Slits may be
20 useful in an arrangement where the sleeve separates from the outside of the spigot the entire section of the tube that accommodates the spigot.

The sleeve is made of any rigid material. Preferably, the
25 sleeve is made of plastic.

A section extending from the neck of the tube may be modified to include a widened bore relative to the rest of the tube, suitable for receiving the sleeve. The modification may include a narrowing of the walls of the tube or a flaring of the tube. The modification may allow the sleeve to be received in the neck of the tube without the tube expanding radially, reducing the residual hoop tensile strain and associated problems such as tube cracks.

10

Ideally the axial length of the widened bore of the tube is less than the axial length of the sleeve. The inside surface of the widened section of the tube may, at the boundary between the widened and non-widened sections, incline relative to the axis of the tube. The incline may provide a smooth gradient between the widened and non-widened sections. The inclined surface may abut a chamfered portion on the sleeve.

20 A section of bore extending from the neck of the tube may be provided with formations that interlock with formations on the sleeve when the sleeve is inserted axially in the tube. The interlocking formations may be a bayonet fitting. The modified tube and sleeve may be part of a kit for a particular diameter spigot, which allows accommodation of the sleeve in the tube without

radial stretching of the tube in the section that accommodates the sleeve. The sleeve may be fixed inside the neck of the tube so that the tube and the sleeve form a single piece.

5

The assembly described above may be, for example, part of animal milking apparatus. The vessel may be a claw piece that comprises a housing with at least one spigot. The tube may be claw tube, known in the art as a 'liner'. The
10 liner, when threaded onto the spigot, allows milk to be fed into the claw piece and/or drained from the claw piece.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there may
15 be provided a method of assembling the assembly of the first aspect of the invention, comprising:
inserting a spigot into the sleeve of rigid material, and
inserting the sleeve and spigot into the neck of the tube; or
20 inserting the sleeve of rigid material into the neck of the tube and inserting the spigot into the sleeve;
such that at least a portion of the tube extending from the neck is separated from the spigot by the sleeve.

25 The fluid handling apparatus may be animal milking apparatus.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described in detail, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

5

Figure 1 shows in cross section a rubber tube attached to a spigot, and has already been described;

Figure 2 shows in cross section necking down of the
10 rubber tube when an axial force stretches the tube, and has already been described;

Figure 3 shows in cross section barrelling of the rubber
tube as a force axially compresses the tube, and has
15 already been described;

Figure 4 shows in cross section an animal milking
apparatus incorporating an assembly of the present
invention;

20

Figure 5 shows in cross section an assembly of the
present invention, where the sleeve includes a tapered
portion; and

Figure 6 shows from the side as sleeve of an assembly of the present invention where the sleeve includes slits and a tapered portion.

- 5 Figure 7 shows along its axis an embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 8 shows in cross-section, through A-A shown in Fig 7, an embodiment of the present invention where the
10 sleeve includes slits, a tapered portion and the flange forms a sheath.

Figure 9 shows an embodiment of the present invention in perspective.

15

Figure 10 is a side view of an embodiment of the present invention, showing an end-piece of a liner, having a chamfered region at one end.

- 20 Figure 11 is a cross-section view through B-B of the liner end-piece in figure 10.

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the liner end-piece.

- 25 An animal milking apparatus includes, as shown in Figure 4, a claw piece 2 having a spigot or spout 3 that is

inserted into a liner 1. The spigot 3 has an opening 7 lying in an oblique plane to the axis of the spigot. The claw piece also has an outlet conduit 8. Milk receiving means, not shown, sends milk through liner 1 into claw
5 piece 2.

A sleeve, indicated at 9, and possibly of plastic material, sits concentrically between the spigot 3 and a portion of the tube 1 extending from the neck of the
10 tube. The sleeve includes a flange 10, extending from the sleeve rim, lying outside of the tube 1. At the opposing rim of the sleeve 9, there is a chamfered region 11, which allows easy insertion of the sleeve into the tube during assembly.

15

The sleeve 9 provides a quick release facility for the liner 1. Pushing the flange 10 of the sleeve 9 in the axial direction indicated at 12, slides the sleeve axially along the spigot 3, away from the claw piece 2. A
20 barrelling effect is created in the liner as the liner is axially compressed. The surface 13 of the flange abuts the neck of the liner 1, axially compressing the liner 1 and enhancing the barrelling effect.

The liner 1 can therefore be removed quickly from the spigot 3 with a minimal amount of effort and no stretching of the liner 1.

- 5 The liner 1 may include a section with a widened bore, as shown in Figure 4. The widened bore extends from the neck of the liner 1, provided by narrowed liner walls 14. The widened bore also includes inclined surfaces 15 against which the chamfered surfaces 11 of the sleeve 9 may abut.

10

- The sleeve may be provided with a tapered portion, as shown in Figure 5 at 16. In this arrangement, the sleeve 9 sits at the end of the spigot 3. The tapered portion is useful for introducing the sleeve into the liner 1, particularly if the diameter of the bore of the tube is significantly less than the outside diameter of the sleeve.

- 20 The sleeve may be provided with at least one slit. As shown in Figure 6, slits 17 extend axially from the narrowed opening of the sleeve 18. In the figure, the slits 17 are evenly spaced around the circumference of the sleeve. Slits may be provided on a sleeve with no tapered portion.

A second embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to Figs. 7 to 12. This embodiment is a modification of the first embodiment, and corresponding parts will be indicated by the same reference numerals. However, in this second embodiment there is a collar which extends circumferentially around the sleeve 9 so that the liner fits between the sleeve and the collar, and the collar thus provides a surface for gripping the assembly.

10

Thus, as shown in Figs. 7, 8 and 9, the sleeve 9 is similar to that shown in Fig. 6, but the flange 25 (corresponding to the flange 10 in Fig 6) forms a frusto-cone which extends from the rest of the sleeve in the direction of the tapered portion 16, and the collar 19 then extends from the end of that flange. Thus, the flange 25 and the collar 19 form a barrel around the sleeve 9, with an inward taper where that barrel joins the rest of the sleeve.

20

In the embodiment of Figs. 7 to 9, the liner fits onto the sleeve 9, to lie within the collar 19. Thus, when the resulting assembly is mounted on a spigot of a claw piece, as in Fig. 2, the collar provides a surface to enable the use to grip the collar, to pull the sleeve off the spigot. This provides an advantage over the first

embodiment, in that it is not always easy to grip the flange 10.

In a development of this embodiment, the liner is shaped so as more closely to fit into the space defined by the sleeve, flange and collar. Thus, as shown in Figs. 10 to 12, the liner 24 has a chamfered end to define a surface 21 which is inclined relative to the access of the liner. Then, when the liner is mounted on the sleeve, the chamfered end of the liner 24 fits between the sleeve and the collar so that its surface 21 abuts against the inner surface 26 of the flange 25.

Figs. 10 to 12 also show that the liner may have ribs 23 spaced from the surface 21. However, a cylindrical part 22 of the liner 24 shaped to be received within the collar and thus needs to be sufficiently long that the ribs 23 do not interfere with the collar 19.

Thus the sleeve 9 provides a quick release facility for the liner 24, and the collar 19 provides a convenient gripping means to push the sleeve and liner 24 axially towards the end of the spigot 3 not connected to the claw 2. The chamfered region 21 of the liner 24 abuts the angled surface 26 of the flange 25, and the barrelling effect is accommodated by the radial separation of the

liner 24 and the sheath 19 as the liner 24 and sleeve 9 are removed from the spigot 3. The liner 24 can therefore be removed quickly from the spigot 3, with a minimal amount of effort and no stretching of the liner

5 25.

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FIG 1

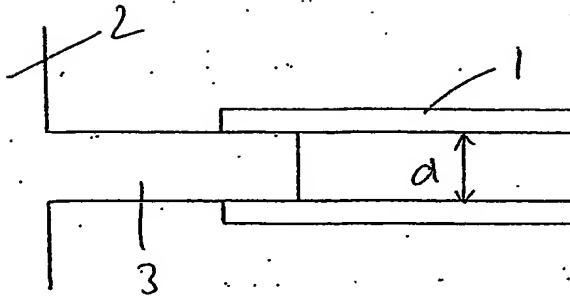


FIG 2

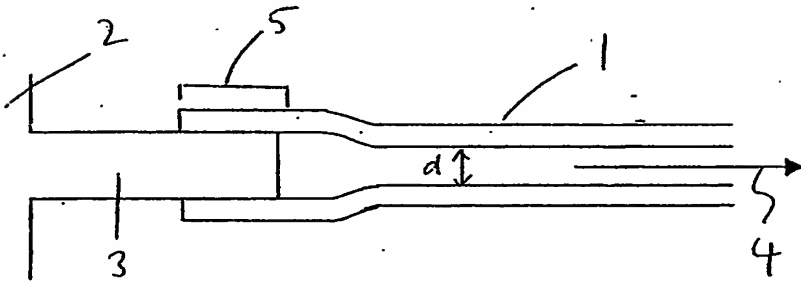
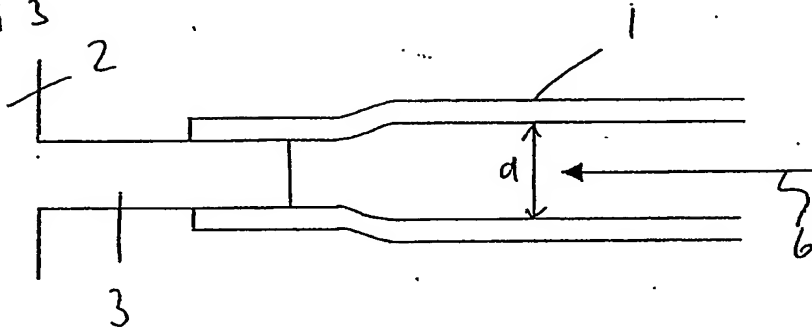


FIG 3



#13
2/15

FIG 4

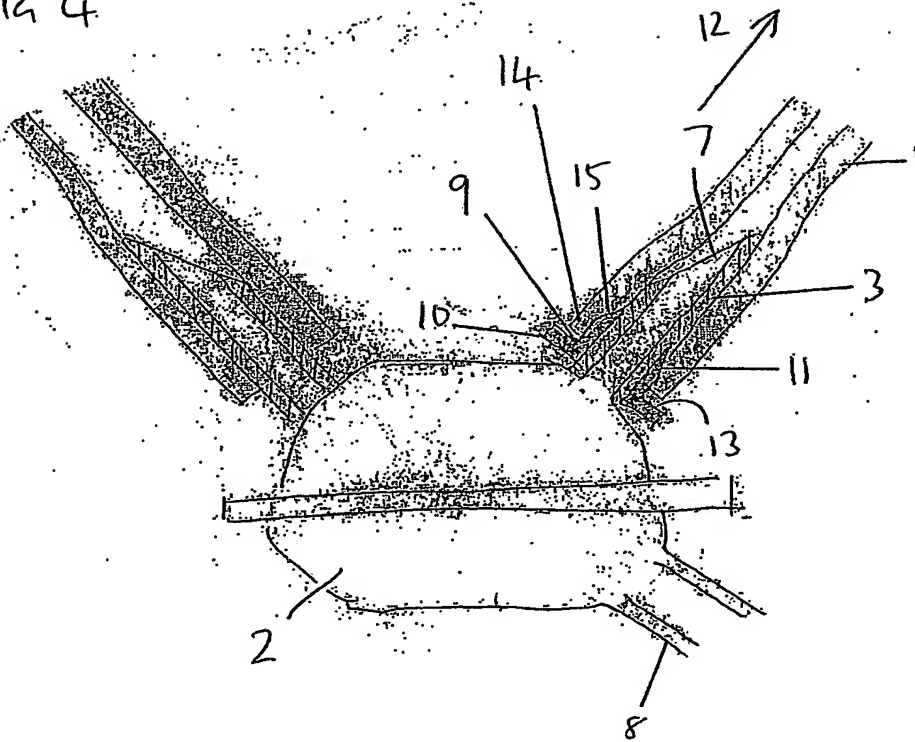
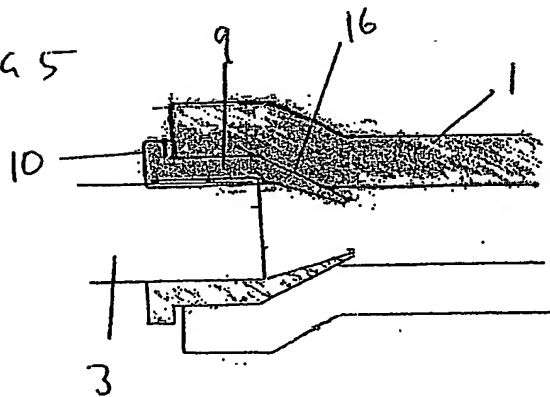
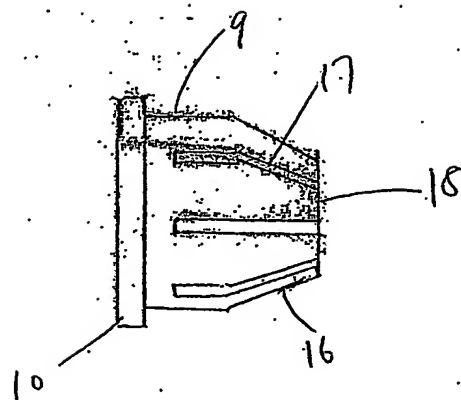


FIG 5



315

FIG. 6



SECTION A-A

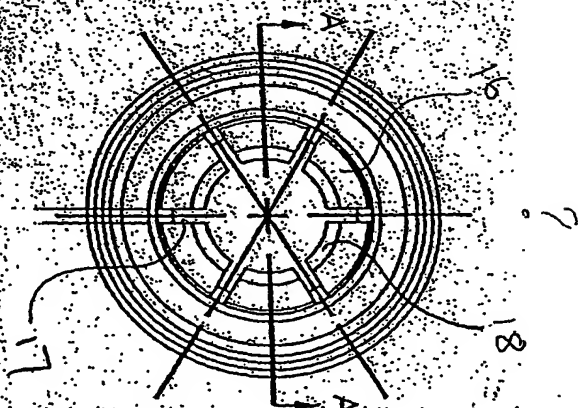


Figure 7

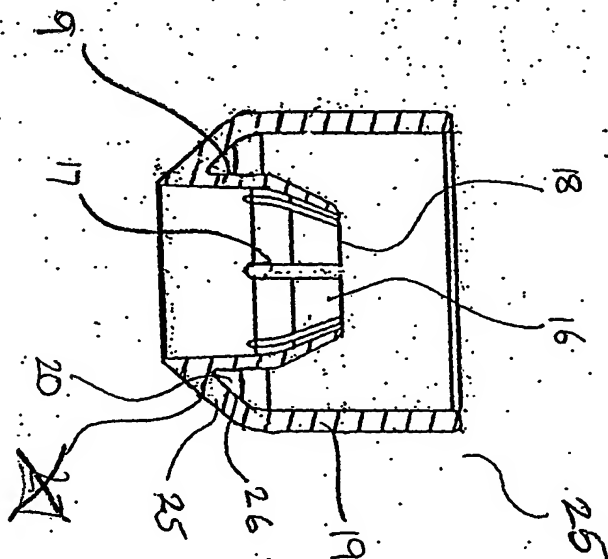


Figure 8

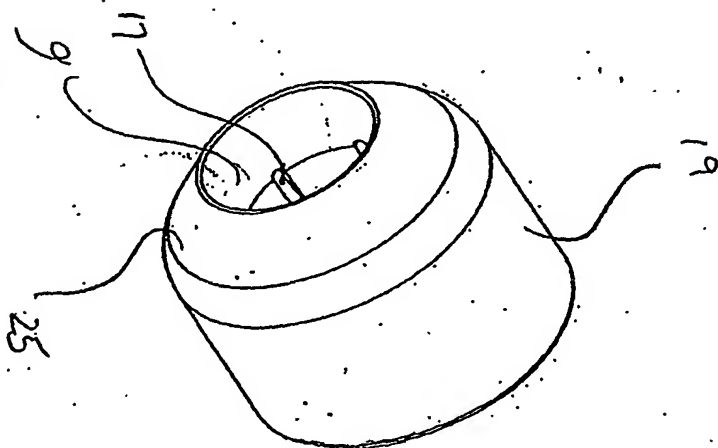


Fig. 9

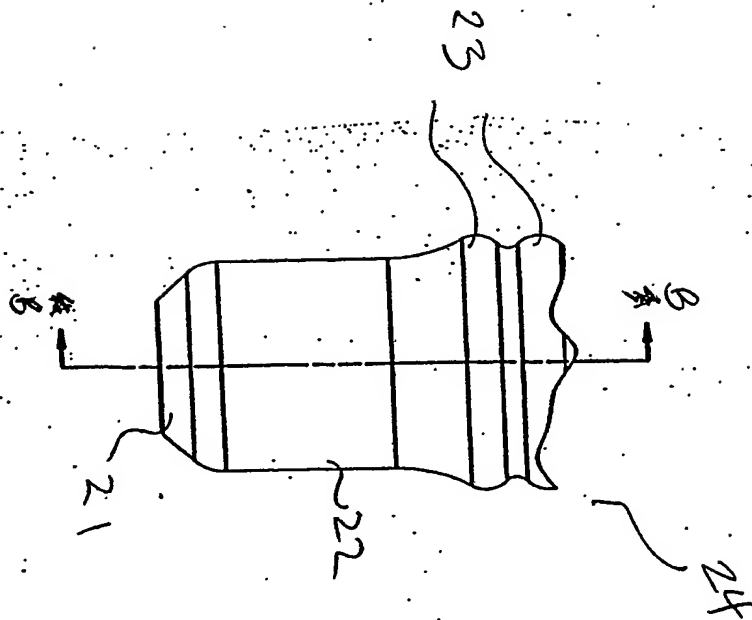


fig 10

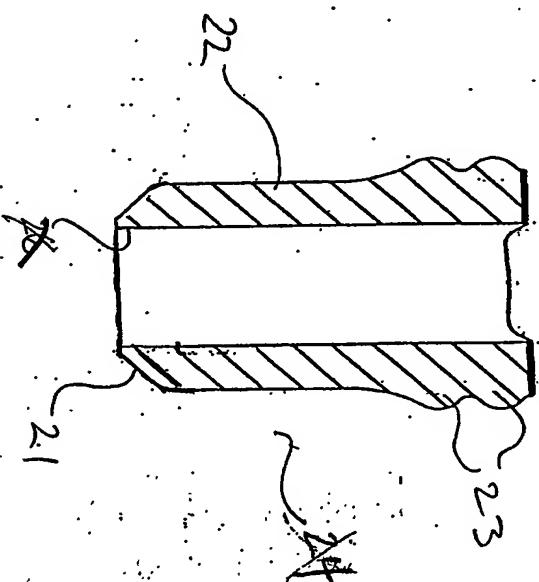


fig 11

SECTION B-B

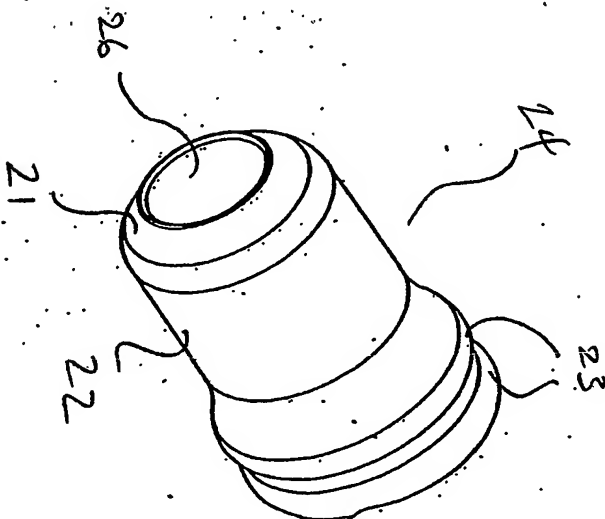


fig 12

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